

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. Immediately after the end of the war, there were three major political parties in North Korea: the Korean Communist Party, headed by Communists from the USSR; the New People's Party, composed of Communists from Yanan and formerly called the Yanan Independence Alliance; and the Choson Democratic Party, first headed by CHO Man-sik, a nationalist, but later by CH'OE Yong-kon, a pro-Soviet. In August 1946, the first two of these groups merged into the North Korea Labor Party (NKLP).\*
2. In South Korea, the post-war parties included the Korean Communist Party, the New People's Party, the People's Party, and the Social Labor Party. The Communist Party was divided between two factions, a pro-Soviet group headed by PAK Hon-yong, known as the democratic centralism faction, and the "meeting" faction, headed by KANG Chin (姜震), advocating more open policy decisions and discussions and less central control. KANG, who was trained in the USSR and served in the Soviet army during the war, had been sent to South Korea by the Soviet Komendatura in Pyongyang to establish a Communist party. He was out-manuevered by PAK Hon-yong and returned to Pyongyang, where he worked for the Soviet counter-intelligence (Kontrrazvedka) after the formation of the South Korea Labor Party (SKLP).
3. When the SKLP was formed, the Soviets in Pyongyang expressed their support for this party and declared the Social Labor Party reactionary. Later, after the north-south political conference, SKLP and NKLP were declared united in the Korea Labor Party.\*\* One of the leaders of the southern Communists, MUN Kap-song (文甲), who had joined the Chinese Communist Party at Harbin and instructed Koreans in the Chinese Communist forces, moved from the south to North Korea about the time of the union. He had served on the central committee of the Korean Communist Party but had, like KANG Chin, differed with PAK Hon-yong over the policy of SKLP. He returned to Pyongyang and became affiliated with the NKLP.

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4. The Korean Communist group from the early postwar period was divided into three factions, with the following protagonists:\*\*\*

a. Soviet faction -- Soviet-born or Soviet-trained Koreans, most radical Communists, about 45 percent of the KLP.

HŎ Ka-i	CH'OE Yong-kon, officially head of the Democratic Party
KIM Il-sŏng	
KIM Ch'aek (deceased)	
CHU Yong-ha (朱容河)****	PAK Il-u, chief of the New People's Party
KIM P'a	
HAN Sol-ya (韓盛野)	HŎ Chŏng-suk (許貞淑), member of the New People's Party

b. Yenan faction -- Chinese-trained Koreans, middle of the road and opportunistic, about 25 percent.

KIM Tu-pong	CHANG Si-u (張時雨)
HAN Pin (韓斌)	KIM Liu-chŏng
KIM Min-san (金民山)	CH'OE Ch'ang-ik (崔昌益)

c. Nationalist faction -- divided into two sub-factions

Democratic centralist faction, 20 percent

PAK Hŏn-yŏng	KIM Yong-an (金龍岩)
CH'OE Yong-tal (崔容達)	YI Kang-kuk (李康國)
HŎ Hŏn (許憲)	YI Sung-yŏp (李承燁)
YI Chu-ha and KIM San-yŏng, deceased	

"Meeting" faction -- about 10 percent

KANG Chin	PAEK Nam-un (白南雲)
MUN Kap-song	

5. The Soviet group is the controlling factor in all North Korean politics. This group was the first on the ground after the war, when the Chinese faction were still returning from China and separating themselves from the Chinese Communist armies in which they had been included. Moreover, the Soviet faction has the backing of the USSR. In the 67-member Central Committee of the NKLP, the Soviet faction has the largest number of representatives, as follows:

Soviet Faction (33, 4 dead)\*\*\*\*

KIM Il-sŏng	KIM Chae-uk	YI Puk-myŏng
HŎ Ka-i	KIM Yŏl (金烈)	O Ki-sŏp
CHU Yong-ha	KIM Chin-kŏn	SŎM Chae-man
PAK Il-u	KIM Sung-hwa	KIM Chik-hyŏng
PAK Chŏng-ae (朴正愛)	KIM Sŏk-pŏk (deceased)	YI Sŏng-ik
KANG Kŏn (deceased)	TAN Sŏng-su (大成濤)	YI Sun-kun
KIM Kyo-yŏng	CHANG Sun-myŏng	PANG Hŏk-se
PAK Ch'ang-ok (朴昌玉)	KIM Ko-mang (deceased)	YI Kwŏn-mu (deceased)
KIM In	PAK Ch'ang-sik	KIM Kyŏng-sŏk
KIM Han-chung	PAK Yong-son	CHANG Ch'ŏl
KIM Ung	YI Sung-un	KIM Ch'an

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## Yenan Faction (17, 2 dead)

KIM Tu-pong  
KIM Ch'aek (deceased)  
CH'OE Ch'ang-ik  
KIM Hang-il  
CHEN Pan-su  
CHO Yong  
HAN Il-pin  
PAK Hun-il

CH'OE Chae-rin  
HO Chong-suk  
YI Chung-un  
KIM Tae-un  
KIM Mu-chong  
KIM Kwan-hyop (deceased)  
CHANG Hae-u  
YI Hae  
CHONG Il-yong

## Nationalist Faction (17, 1 dead)

CHONG Chun-t'aek  
CH'OE Kyong-tok  
KIM Min-san  
CH'OE Su-yang  
HAN Sol-ya  
KIM Ung-ki  
PAK Hyo-san  
KIM Sang-ch'ol  
CHANG Si-u

CHONG Ku-hyon  
YI Tong-hwa  
YI Yun-rin  
KIM Kwang-pin  
PAK Kum-ch'ol  
YI T'ae-chun  
YI Chung-ik  
KIM Yong-su (deceased)

\* [redacted] Comment: Background on this party has been previously reported 50X1

\*\* [redacted] Comment: Although this merger was formally declared, apparently the two parties, to some extent continued to function separately in their respective zones. Probably the merger was more effective on overall direction than in sectional organization, since a re-combination of the two parties occurred after the North Korean invasion of the south. [redacted] 50X1

\*\*\* [redacted] Comment: Both sources were in agreement on the leading members of these groups.

\*\*\*\* [redacted] Comment: [redacted] a less detailed report on the same subject, CHU Yong-ha was mentioned as a member of the pro-Chinese faction in the North Korean Government. 50X1

\*\*\*\*\* [redacted] Comment: This is the standard Central Committee list. It is not known what has been done about replacing members of the Committee who have died, either in the course of the war like KANG Kon and KIM Ch'aek, or previously. 50X1

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